



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

lication, that for 1919, statistics for the period 1788-1900 are revised and those since 1900 are brought down, in authoritative form, to include 1918. Thus there is a complete statement of Australia's activities in the war and a statistical summary, graphically illustrated, of the relative cost of food, groceries, and house rent in relation to distribution of population for the years 1913 to 1918 inclusive. The latest irrigation developments are treated in detail. In fact, practically every aspect of Australian life in which a geographer might be interested is described or analyzed or illustrated by statistics or graphs. It may be noted in passing that the American Geographical Society has for several years given considerable attention to completing its collection of yearbooks owing to the growing value of many of them in scientific research.

The Australian yearbook for 1919 contains an orographical map of the Commonwealth that deserves special mention. Since 1903 the Weather Bureau has been collecting appropriate data for the map, and these have now been assembled and supplemented, and the contours redrawn, by Dr. Griffith Taylor, Commonwealth Physiographer and now also Professor of Geography at Sydney University. For much of the area the contours are only form lines sketched between stations of known height. For the rest the contours represent surveys of moderate detail. The result is that we have a general assembly of most diverse data but the whole so critically treated according to accepted cartographical principles as to make a real contribution to knowledge.

The map is in eight altitude tints separated by 0, 500, 1,000, 2,000, 3,000, 4,000, and 5,000 feet; and there is a separate shading for the land below sea level principally on the eastern and southern margins of the Lake Eyre depression, the surface of the lake being 39 feet below sea level.

This number of the yearbook also includes a specially contributed article, "The Plains and Peneplains of Australia," by E. C. Andrews.

#### A CENTENNIAL OF AMERICAN SCIENCE

E. S. DANA AND OTHERS. Edits. **A Century of Science in America, with Special Reference to the American Journal of Science, 1818-1918.** (Mrs. Hepsa Ely Silliman Memorial Lectures, Vol. 14.) 458 pp.; diagrs., ills., bibliogr. Yale Univ. Press, New Haven, 1918. \$4. 9 x 6 inches.

Among the thirteen chapters in this book, Chapter 3, written by Professor H. E. Gregory, of Yale University, is of interest to geographical students as a brief history of progress in the interpretation of land forms. In addition to many valuable sidelights on the history of the development of physiographical thought the chapter contains a useful bibliography of seventy-three titles, covering nearly all phases of the science.